ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO. 27. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1854. WHOLE NO. 277.

MESSAGE
OF
His Excellency, Gov. Reid,
TO THE
LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SESSION 1854-'55.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

In communicating my regular Message to the General Assembly, a fit occasion is presented for congraulating its members upon the blessings which a kind Providence has bestowed upon the people of the State, and especially upon their exemption, to a considerable extent, from the diseases and calamities which have visited other States and Nations, with such sad and devastating consequences. It is also a subject of congratulation that the spirit of progress and improvement, which, at present, animates our people, presents a bright prospect for the destiny of our beloved State.

Agriculture, in North Carolina, has undergone an important improvement, which has increased the reward of the husbandman, and imparted an additional interest to this great pursuit; the amount of crime committed, it is believed, will compare favorably with that of any other State; the laws have been executed as faithfully, and justice administered as impartially, as in any other country; the faith of the State has been scrupulously preserved, and her credit stands deservedly high, both at home and abroad. Improvements are being extended to afford the Farmer and Mechanic a cheap and expeditious mode of transportation for the surplus products of their labor, and for the supplies they are to receive in return; a University, of the highest rank, aided by numerous Colleges and Academies, of a high order, and a system of Common Schools, which will soon be second to that of no other State, are rapidly extending the facilities of mental improvement to every class of our citizens; the Geological examinations are almost daily disclosing valuable additions to the inexhaustible mineral wealth of the State; and, added to all these, we have a population that is unsurpassed in the essential elements of true greatness. But, notwithstanding this gratifying condition of things, there are many subjects intimately connected with the welfare and prosperity of the people of the State, which require the action of the General Assembly.

In a government like ours, where the voice of the people, to a great extent, controls public measures, Education is not only a subject in which every good citizen feels a deep interest, but it becomes one of great public importance, and demands the fostering care of the State. Hence that clause in the Constitution which declares—

"That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities."

The University of the State is in successful operation, sustaining the high reputation it has long and deservedly enjoyed, and, at each Commencement, sends forth a number of Graduates to engage in the various pursuits of life. This institution is every year educating, gratuitously, no inconsiderable number of meritorious young gentlemen, who have not the means for that purpose. It would be difficult to estimate the beneficial influences the University has exerted in North Carolina, and in other States of the Union.

Our Common Schools have been in operation but for a comparatively short period, and are progressing as well, perhaps, as we have a right to expect, when we consider the many difficulties that have to be encountered in the commencement of such a system. There are doubtless still many defects in the management of these Schools, which time and experience will enable us to correct. The system, however, is doing incalculable good, and its beneficial influence will be more strikingly obvious to the generation which succeeds us. There is no subject more worthy of favorable consideration than Common Schools. The greatness of a State depends upon her people.

In a few years, those who now direct public affairs will pass from the stage of action, and the welfare and destiny of the State and the Republic will be committed to the charge of a new generation. If that generation shall be found wanting in wisdom and virtue, what is to be the fate of the monuments of greatness erected by its ancestors? The education of the masses of the people is the best security for the rights of persons and of property; and, in a free government, where intelligence and virtue are the true passports to fame and distinction, it places the poor and obscure upon an equality with the rich and powerful, and will prove the best means of perpetuating the blessings of liberty.

During the last year, there wrs distributed, from the Literay Fund, for Common Schools, in the various counties of the State, the sum of one hundred and twenty eight thousand one hundred and two dollars, fourteen cents, (128,102 14;) and, during the present year, the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, eight cents, ($180,850 08,) has been distributed for the same object. It is believed that nearly the same amount has been collected by taxation, in the counties, for the support of Common Schools.

The report of the General Superintendent of Common Schools, for the past year, gives an account, in detail, of the labors and observations of that officer. It states many gratifying facts, and presents various suggestions in regard to the improvement of the schools.—It is herewith transmitted. His report for the present year will be communicated in due time.

It is desirable that the principal of the Literary Fund should be increased, to permanently secure a larger distribution for the support of Common Schools.

The Swamp lands are an uncertain source of income, and their successful management requires a degree of personal attention, that it would be extremely inconvenient for the Executive to bestow. The titles of large tracts of the land are in dispute, and it is believed, that trespasses, materially impairing their value, have been committed on them, for years. When counsel are instructed to bring suits, a difficulty arises in procuring the information necessary to their successful prosecution. The lands in many instances are inaccessible, except to persons who have experience in their exploration. Further legislation is necessary to protect the public interest in those lands. It is believed that public policy demands that provision should be made for the appointment of an efficient Agent, to be paid a reasonable salary, whose duty it should be, under the instructions of the Literary Board, to procure facts to enable the Board to protect its interests in the Swamp Lands.

The Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind is in successful operation and affords great facilities for imparting instruction to these unfortunate classes of our population, who, by the knowledge they receive, are prepared to become intelligent and useful members of society.—The Institution is under the management of a Board of Directors who perform a good deal of labor without receiving any compensation. I respectfully recommend that provision to be made to pay the members of the Board a reasonable sum for their services, and that the Executive or some other State officers be associated with the Board in the management of the institution.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, will, in due time, submit a Report, showing the condition of the Fund, and the proceedings of the Board in relation to other subjects committed to their management.

Under the existing provisions of the Constitution of this State, a freehhold of fifty acres of land is one of the indispensable qualifications required of a voter for a Senator of the General Assembly. This requirement is unjust, and ought to be removed. The question of Free Suffrage has been so much discussed, and its importance has become so well understood that it does not require a lengthy discussion on this question. The proposition that no man ought to vote for a Representative, in one branch of the Legislature, without he owns fifty acres of land, is so palpably wrong, the time will come when the fact that it ever had a place in the Constitution will be regarded with profound astonishment.—No system of free government can be based upon the supposition that the people are politically corrupt, and incapable of exercising the right of suffrage.

This feature of the Constitution disfranchises, in one branch of the Legislature, at least fifty thousand of the free white men of the State. These men are as ready as any portion of our population, to contribute their means for the support of government, and to sacrifice their lives in defence of the honor and liberty of their country. They constitute an intelligent, industrious and meritorious part of our citizens, and may safely be entrusted with political equality. The larger number of them are possessed of estates of more value than the ordinary freehold of fifty acres of land, and are engaged in the various honorable pursuits of life. Every candid mind must admit that fifty acres of land does not endow its owner with knowledge, nor does it impart to him virtue or patriotism, when he goes to the ballot box.

Free Suffrage will not deprive the land holder of any right he now enjoys, but it will give the non-landholder a great privilege, which is now unjustly withheld from him.—The people, at their elections, have repeatedly declared, by large majorities, in favor of this question of Constitutional reform, and they are in favor of effecting it by the Legislative mode. The Constitution prescribes two modes for future amendments: One is by a three-fifths and a two-thirds vote of each House of two consecutive Legislatures, and subsequent ratification by the voters of the State; the other by a Convention authorized to be called by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the Legislature. The former mode is preferable for obtaining Free Suffrage, because it is safe, economical, and practicable, while the latter is the very reverse. The Constitution requires amendments by the Legislature to be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification; but there is no such injunction imposed in regard to amendments by a Convention.

I earnestly recommend that an amendment to the Constitution, giving every qualified voter for the Commons the right also to vote for the Senator, be passed by the requisite majorities of the two Houses of the General Assembly, to be submitted, in conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, to the action of the next General Assembly, and subsequently to the people of the State for ratification.

The justice of Free Suffrage is so manifest, that even among freeholders themselves, there is an overwhelming majority who are in favor of its adoption. The elective franchise is the dearest right of an American citizen, and it is the exercise of this invaluable privilege, that distinguishes Free Governments from Despotisms. It is hoped the odious distinction between voters will be erased from our Constitution, and that we shall, in fact, become a people of "equal rights and equal privileges."

The opinions I have heretofore expressed, in opposition to altering the basis of representation, remain unchanged.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are also questions of reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

Agriculture is the great interest of the State, and upon its success depends the prosperity of all other industrial pursuits. This important interest has been too much neglected. The Agricultural survey of the State will no doubt be attended with highly beneficial results. The same may be said of the Act passed by the last Legislature to encourage Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts. It is the paramount duty of every well regulated government, to extend due encouragement to those engaged in the cultivation of the soil. There is no pursuit more honorable or better calculated to promote the happiness of man, and none more important to the preservation of republican institutions. A new impulse has been given to this branch of industry, that is perceptible in every part of the State. The tide of emigration which has hitherto drained North Carolina of her wealth and population has already been stayed, and the enterprise and capitol of other portions of the country are now attracted within her limits, affording evidences of prosperity, and contributing towards her advancement to the high position she is destined to occupy.

Intimately connected with the prosperity of Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Mining, stands the subject of Internal Improvements. Commerce in this age is an essential element, without which the great industrial pursuits must languish. That which is comparatively valueless in one part of the world often becomes a vast mine of wealth when conveyed to another. The value of commerce does not consist in the profitable exchange of commodities alone; but it enables us also to avail ourselves of the improvements and knowledge of every part of the globe. The geographical position of the State is such that her immense stores of wealth could be of little advantage in the scale of commerce, were it not for inland improvement. To the full development of our resources, there are presented many obstacles, which appear almost insurmountable; yet we ought to remember that these are more than compensated by the great advantages we enjoy. When we reflect that others have overcome greater obstacles, there is no cause to despair. For when we consider health, comfort, salubrity of climate, and capacity for Agriculture, Manufacsuring, and Mining, North Carolina is not surpassed by any State in the Union. A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State has ever been regarded as a subject of great importance, and entitled to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The improvements already completed, as well as those in the course of construction, have been productive of very important advantages; but they are still far from affording facilities adequate to the wants of the people. There never was a time when there existed a stronger necessity for self reliance. The North, during the last twenty five years, in the way of protection and other unjust exactions, has extorted from North Carolina more money than would have been required to improve all our rivers and construct all of our railroads. The farmer and other classes need cheap transportation and convenient markets where they can carry their property with safety.—They need commercial and manufacturing towns and cities at home, with shipping to do their own importing and exporting, without continuing longer to pay tribute to the North. They need intercommunication within their own State, that they may understand and appreciate the wants of each other.

These desirable objects can be accomplished by inland improvements. They, however, are not the work of a day, nor of a year, but time and a large expenditure of money will be required for their completion. What can be done with safety ought to be done now, and the rest left to time. In embarking in internal improvements, a due regard should be had to the means and resources of the State, as well as to the necessity and practicability of the works themselves. Wild and visionary schemes should be avoided, and the credit of the State should be inviolably maintained.—The works should at least promise advantages to the people, corresponding with the amount to be expended. The particular objects of improvement which it is expedient to prosecute at this time is a question submitted to the prudence and discretion of the General Assembly.

Since the re-organization of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, the road under the charge of that Company has been thoroughly repaired, and the connecting link between that road and the Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, has been completed. This road affords increased facilities for transportation and travel to an important portion of the State.—It is represented to be in a very prosperous condition, and is now paying a very handsome dividend to the State.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad continues to afford great facilities to the public, and pays good dividends, which go to increase the income of the Literary fund.—This road too is represented as being in a very prosperous condition.

The North Carolina Railroad is progressing with the usual expedition of such works, and a considerable portion of the road has been laid down. This important enterprise when completed, promises great advantages to a large portion of the State.

The Board of Internal Improvement have from time to time, as it became necessary, ordered the Public Treasurer to sell the Bonds of the State to pay her subscription to this Road. Up to this time the sum of one million six hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($1,630,000) of the bonds authorized by law to be issued for this purpose, have been sold by the Public Treasurer. The State has realized no inconsiderable sum for premium obtained on these bonds, a fact affording the highest evidence of her credit and standing. The report of the President and Directors of this company will be communicated in due time.

The Charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company provides for the representation of the stock of the State in the meetings of the Stock-holders, but does not point out the mode by which such representation shall be appointed. At the last session of the General Assembly, an Act was passed proposing certain amendments to the Charter, one of which authorized the Executive to make the appointment; and with that proposition there was incorporated another which, in all probability, would have placed the State, which owns two-thirds of the stock, in a minority in the meetings of the Stockholders. This act was, in my opinion, very properly rejected by the individual Stockholders themselves. At each meeting I appointed a representative for the State, but I am unofficially informed that such appointment has not been recognised as sufficient, and the consequence has been that the State has been unrepresented in their meetings. The right of representation is provided for in the Charter, and its exercise does not depend upon the assent of the individual Stockholders. Therefore, to make this question perfectly clear, it is only necessary to provide, by law, the manner in which such representative shall be appointed.

In all cases where the State makes a subscription to a corporation, she ought to retain the right to be represented in proportion to her stock.

The construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad has been prosecuted with much energy and enterprise, and the improvement is affording important advantages to a portion of the State. As far as I have been informed, the Company having this road in charge has not officially acted on the amendment proposed to its Charter by the last General Assembly. It is believed, however, that the amendment will not be accepted.

The State's subscription to the Neuse River Navigation Company has been paid. The report of the President and Directors in relation to the valuable improvement under the charge of that Company is herewith transmitted.

The subscription authorized by the Act of the last session of the Legislature to be made to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company has been paid, upon a compliance with the conditions prescribed. The improvement under the charge of this Company is a desirable object, and when complete will afford important commercial advantages.

The appropriation for the improvement of Tar River has been paid to the Commissioners appointed to superintend that work. It is believed that the appropriation will be found insufficient to complete this desirable improvment.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road has been extended. This valuable improvement has paid good dividends and affords great facilities to the public. The report of the President and Directors of the Company having that road in charge is herewith transmitted.

The Western Turnpike has also been extended, and is a work affording great convenience to the portion of the State in which it is located.

The Stock of the McDowell and Yancey Turnpike has been subscribed, and a part of the State's subscription has been paid.

The Reports of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and of the Western Plank road Company, are herewith transmitted. Also the report of the President of the Petersburg, and of the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Companies; and the Report of the President and Directors of the Roanoke Navigation Company.

Agreeably to the provisions of the act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina, and the North Carolina and Western Railroad Companies, arrangements were made with the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, for the Survey of a Railroad route from Beaufort Harbor to Goldsboro,' and also for the Survey of a route from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. In pursuance of those arrangements, Col. Walter Gwynn was appointed Chief Engineer to superintend their execution.—The Surveys of both of these important improvements have been made. The able Report of the Survey of the Eastern Route has been made, and is herewith transmitted. The Report of the Western Route will be be transmitted when finished.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully invited to the subject of common public highways. Good roads are very important to every community. The present mode of assessing the labor, to construct and repair the common highways, is unjust and unequal. The labor performed is a tax. It frequently occurs under the existing law, that persons, possessed of large estates, contribute little or no labor in repairing roads, while heavy exactions are made of others whose means are very limited. This is wrong.—Persons ought to contribute in proportion to the value of their estates.

The amount of the public debt, on the 31st of October 1854, was two million, eight hundred and ninety-five thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two dollars, thirty-three cts., ($2,895,722 33.) This does not include two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000) worth of Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, which were endorsed by the State, because the Company regularly meets the interest, and, from time to time, is paying a portion of the principal of its debt.

The Report of the Public Treasurer, showing the condition of the finances of the State, will, in due time, be communicated.

The Report of the Comptroller, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1853, is herewith transmitted.

In regard to our Revenue system, I repeat the recommendation contained in my message at the commencement of the last session of the General Assembly. No more money should be collected from the people than is necessary to defray the ecoltomical expenses of a good government. Taxation is indispensable; but it is one of the first duties of the Statesman to endeavor to equalize the burdens, as well as the benefits, of the system.—Of late years, the demands upon the Treasury have increased, and our financial system has assumed a more important aspect. The tax for county purposes is collected entirely on land and polls; and the amount paid into the Public Treasury, on these items, is small, when compared with the tax paid for county purposes. An examination into the existing revenue laws will show that they operate unequally. In many cases, the discrimination made between objects of taxation is strikingly unjust.

As a general rule, it is believed that the tax on the estate of each person should be in proportion to its value, subject to such exceptions as circumstances and fundamental principles may justify. Inasmuch as property, on the one hand, ought not to be made the test of public privilege, neither, on the other hand, ought the absence of property to exempt the person from bearing a just share of the public burden. Therefore, a capitation tax is imposed. Slaves are regarded, to some extent, as both persons and property. The following wise provision of our State Constitution, which ought not to be departed from, defines the power of legislation on this subject:

1. "Capitation tax should be equal throughout the State, upon all individuals subject to the same.

2. "All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls, as heretofore prescribed by law, in cases of bodily infirmity."

It will be seen that slave property must form an exception in framing an *ad valorem* system of taxation. White males alone are subject to a poll tax, while a poll tax is imposed on both male and female slaves, and the period of taxation begins nine years earlier, and continues five years longer on the latter. Thus, it will appear, that, by taxing both sexes, the amount of revenue collected from the tax on slaves is double the amount collected on white polls, in proportion to the entire population of the two races; and the difference in the duration of the period for which they are taxed is equivalent to one hundred per cent. more. It is, therefore, obvious, that, in proportion to the whole number of each race, the poll tax paid on slaves is three times as much as that paid on the white population. So it will be found that this provision of the Constitution has imposed a tax on slaves, in the two fold character of persons and property, and that an *ad valorem* tax cannot be imposed on that species of estate.

Persons and property being the principal objects of taxation, they should bear a fair and just relation to each other in a system of revenue. It is believed that, after excepting slaves, each person's estate, real and personal, including money, whether at interest or not, ought to be taxed alike, according to value.—This would require every person to contribute in proportion to the value of his or her estate, and would equalize the public burden between the various classes, upon principles of justice. I know of no better rule to ascertain the ability of the owner to pay, or the degree of protection his estate requires from government, than by resorting to the actual value of such estate. This system need not interfere with taxing certain employments and the income of certain professions, as is now done. Such persons as do not possess personal estate of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, ($150) ought to be exempt from property tax, and an exemption of a like amount might be made in favor of all others. It is believed that a system of revenue, based on these principles, is demanded by public policy.

In conformity to an Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, I appointed the Hon. Thomas Ruffin one of the Commissioners to revise and digest the public statute laws of the State, but he declined to accept, and the duties of the commission were completed by Messrs. Moore and Biggs, who have bestowed upon the subject much labor and investigation. The result will in due time be communicated to the General Assembly.—The subject will require careful examination, and must necessarily protract the length of the session.

The Charters of two of the principal Banks of the State will soon expire, and it becomes the duty of the General Assembly either to recharter them or to establish others to supply the deficiency in the paper circulation, that would result from closing the business of these institutions. The amount of banking capital, best adapted to the convenience and substantial prosperity of the State, is a difficult question to determine. It is believed, however, that the amount at present employed is not adequate to the wants of the public. Banks or branches are needed at some points where, at present, there are none, and at other places where they already exist, an increase of capital, and, in some cases, an addition to the number of Banks, would seem to be demanded. Undue contractions and expansions of the amount of the paper currency ought, as far as possible, to be avoided. The circulation of notes of a less denomination than three or five dollars should be prohibited, and wholesome restrictions imposed, to protect the public against the evils of a depreciated currency.

A well regulated Judiciary system is necessary to the security of the rights of persons and of property. North Carolina has been pre-eminently blessed in the wholesome administration of justice in her courts. This has dobtless been more the result of the integrity and wisdom of her Judges, than of the perfection of the system itself. It is believed that the Supreme Court ought to consist of four Judges, instead of three. With the present number, when the court is divided and the majority are for overruling the decisions of the court below; counting the Judge who tried the case, the weight of authority; as far as the number of judges is concerned, is equal on both sides. Yet, in such cases, the decision below is reversed, and important legal questions finally adjudicted. If the court below consisted of four judges, then, on an equal division of the court the decision below would stand. To adjudicate the question and reverse the decision below would require the concurrence of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

It is believed that public convenience requires that two additional Judicial Circuits should be formed, and the corresponding number of Judges and Solicitors appointed.

The Attorney General is at present required to perform the duties of Solicitor of the third circuit. He ought to be relieved of those duties, and a Solicitor appointed to perform them. The Attorney General, for the time being, should reside in Raleigh; and, in addition to attending the Supreme Court, as now required, he should attend to the business of the Public Boards in all the Courts. I would also suggest that it be made the duty of that officer to superintend the enrolment of all bills and resolutions passed by the General Assembly; and when requested, to give written opinions to the heads of the Departments.

It is important to collect the statistics of Crime in this State. This might be easily done by making it the duty of the clerks of the county and Superior Courts to make annual returns to the Attorney General or Executive, to be compiled for the use of the General Assembly.

Since the last session of the Legislature, the Hon. Thomas Settle, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, has resigned. With the consent of the Council of State, the Hon. Samuel J. Person was appointed to fill his place. It becomes the duty of the General Assembly to supply the vacancy.

The Lunatic Asylum is advancing towards its completion. This institution will soon be open to the reception of patients. The Commissioners appointed to superintend the construction of the buildings deserve great credit for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. Without compensation, they have performed much labor, and incurred heavy responsibilities.

The establishment of a Scientific and Military School is a subject of importance, to which I beg leave to call the attention of the General Assembly.

The training of the Militia, and additional encouragement to the formation of Volunteer Companies, are subjects worthy of consideration.

The report of the State Geologist, giving a detailed account of the progress of the work committed to his charge, will be transmitted at an early day.

It is but justice to state, that the Public Treasurer, the Secretary of State, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, have performed the duties of their respective offices, with ability, industry and fidelity.

A Circular from the Secretary of State of the United States is herewith transmitted. I am not prepared to endorse the recommendation contained therein.

Herewith is transmitted the proceedings of a public meeting held in Philadelphia, in relation to a Monument, in that City, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, and in honor of the signers thereof, which I have been requested to lay before the General Assembly.

I would respecfully suggest the propriety of erecting, on the Capitol Square, in the City of Raleigh, two small but neat and appropriate Monuments: one to the Memory of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; and the other to the Memory of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The bright prospects of our State affairs, I regret to say, are somewhat clouded by the reckless spirit of fanaticism, which threatens the violation of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Union. The conviction is growing deeper every day, that the Abolitionist of the North are determined that the South shall not repose in the quiet enjoyment of her domestic institutions. The politicians and clergy who lead these fanatics are not purer or wiser than were the cotemporaries of the framers of the Federal Constitution. Then the Statesmen and Divines were content to take the Bible and Constitution as the "touchstones" of their faith, and the North and the South could meet in a spirit of harmony, and unite in a common effort to secure the blessings of civil and religious liberty. But how changed is the picture of the present day!—Now, these "higher law" men disregard the compromises of the Constitution, and are mischievously endeavoring to violate the rights of our property, and destroy our domestic peace and security. This is a question of paramount importance; and I recommend the General Assembly to declare, firmly and decidedly, that we shall require the compromise of the Constitution to be observed in good faith, on the part of the North, and that North Carolina knows her rights and will maintain them.

I close this communication with the expression of the sincere desire that your deliberations may be characterized by harmony, and that the result of your action may be calculated to advance the prosperity and promote the happinees of the people.

DAVID S. REID.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, November 20, 1854.

When Philip Henry, the father of the celebrated commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Mathews in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger, and "*they did not even know where he came from!*" "True," said the daughter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "*but I know where he is going*, and I should like to go with him;" and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in the catrier's ear that he was not naturalized, and could not vote. "That same" will be among Barnum's curiosities before he is a month older.

☞ Sawdust Pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own sawdust.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CHAPTER CCXLVIII.]

AN ACT to Repeal the first proviso of the fourth section of the act entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," approved September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

[CHAPTER CCXLIX.]

AN ACT to extend the Right of Pre-emption over Unsurveyed Lands in Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the pre-emption act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be extended to the lands in Minnesota Territory, whether surveyed or not; but in all cases where pre-emption is claimed on surveyed lands the settler shall file his declaratory statement within three months after the survey has been made and returned, and make proof and payment before the day appointed by the President's proclamation for the commencement of the sale of the lands, including the tract claimed: *Provided, however*, That if, when said lands are surveyed, it is found that two or more persons have settled upon the same quarter section, each shall be permitted to enter his improvement, as near as may be, by legal subdivisions.

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

[CHAPTER CCLXVII.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For pay of the army, one million eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand and seventy-one dollars;

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars;

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars;

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

For expenses of recruiting, fifty-five thousand two hundred dollars;

For three months' extra pay for non-comissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on re-enlistment, ten thousand dollars;

For subsistence in kind, one million and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars;

For clothing for the army, camp and garison equipage, four hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents;

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen for the Quartermaster's Department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and also for the authorized number of officers' horses, when serving in the field, and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagonmasters, authorized by the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: horse equipments, the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, shoeing horses of mounted corps and repairing dragoon and rifle equipments, three hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents;

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts, which it may be necessary to occupy during the year, and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, six hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

For mileage or allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, one million two hundred thousand dollars;

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For contingencies of the army, six thousand dollars;

For the Medical and Hospital Department, fifty-one thousand two hundred and forty dollars;

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department, at division and department headquarters, four hundred dollars;

For repair and preparation of the Ponton Bridge train, to be stored and kept in readiness for the field, fifteen thousand dollars;

For armament of fortifications, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars;

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; *Provided*, That so much of all laws heretofore passed, which authorized the appointment of military officers to superintend the operations at the national armories, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent and well qualified civilian as superintendent at each of said armories;

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars;

For arsenals, thirty-three thousand three hundred and ten dollars;

For the completion of magazine at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For an iron steamer to be used in the survey of the northern and north-western lakes, including Lake Superior, under the War Department, fifty thousand dollars;

For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For continuing the survey of the northern and north-western lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars;

For repairs of instruments of the corps of topographical engineers, five thousand dollars;

For printing and distributing charts of lake surveys, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the purchase of Barlow's planetarium for the use of military academy at West Point, two thousand dollars;

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer made or provided for by the Quartermaster's Department, five thousand and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents;

For continuing the explorations and surveys to ascertain the best route for a railway to the Pacific, and for completing the reports of surveys already made, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For fuel and quarters and for mileage or transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided for by the Quartermaster's Department, ten thousand dollars;

For arrearages prior to July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, under an act approved May the first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to a balance of seven thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents undrawn in the treasury on the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For purchase of a site, and construction of an arsenal at Benicia, California, thirty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars;

For the sword ordered to be presented to Brevet Major-General John E. Wool, by the joint resolution approved January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For payment of claims adjudicated by the board of army officers, appointed by the Secretary of War; under the sixth section of the act of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-three and a half cents;

For the purchase of the best breech loading rifles in the opinion of the Secretary of War, for the use of the United States army, ninety thousand dollars; *Provided*, That the Secretary of War, after a fair practical test thereof, shall deem the purchase advisable and proper:

That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, directed in the settlement of the accounts of Captain Joseph L. Folsom, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, to receive parol testimony of the disbursements made by him as such assistant quartermaster, in lieu of vouchers for such disbursements which were destroyed by the fire in the city of San Francisco, on the fourth of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and that upon the testimony so taken, if satisfactory to the department, the accounts of said assistant quartermaster shall be audited and settled according to the principles of equity and justice: *Provided*, That the sum allowed shall not exceed the balance now due from said Folsom to the treasury.

Shawnees.—For the first instalment of interest at five per cent. on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article of the treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The War Accounts.

We get at least vague statements of general results, long before any minute and faithful accounts of the details of the great war in the East can reach us. These last are, however, the only means of safe judgment, even in reference to the termination of so narrow an affair as the siege of Sebastopol. We, therefore, give copious extracts, descriptive of the earlier operations of the siege. It is, both in regard to the amount of force in the attack and in the defence, the grandest siege operation which the annals of war record. Four thousand cannon, and a great part of these of a calibre heretofore unknown in war, have played in hostile batteries, for many days!

The result is not favorable to the Allies.—They have concentrated an immense force for this siege. Their fleets, with undisputed mastery of the sea, have been moored as floating batteries under the walls of the fortresses.—Their land forces, after picking their positions, have brought to bear a destructive artillery power, such as was never before directed against a besieged city, and yet, even by their own accounts they have made no decisive progress. We have always taken it for granted that, in the end, the Allies must capture Sebastopol. We now almost begin to doubt it. They have not only the granite walls of the fortresses and the determined resolution of the garrisons to overcome, but there is a vigilent and enterprising foe in their rear, rapidly gathering force, and missing no opportunity of annoyance and destruction. It was believed, at the latest dates, that the army of Prince Menchikoff would soon equal in numbers that of the besiegers. With scarcely more than one-third of that amount, he had, by a series of hardy enterprises, nearly paralyzed the operations of the siege. The Allies will also be reinforced, but it can only be by successive small additions, while Russia can send armies to the defence of this important part of her territory. And besides, the season of the year multiplies the risks of all naval operations. The fleets, we are told, are not to be again employed in the attacks on Sebastopol. The transport ships will soon find that their office is no sinecure.

The position of the Allies is certainly one of great peril. If they once lose their confidence of victory, they are gone. It will not be till after many trials that they will lose this, but it may come at last. It came to the army of the invincible Swede; it came to the army of Napoleon. When the invader loses his prestige of success, he is always on the brink of destruction.—*Charleston Mercury.*

SUBLIME IMPUDENCE.—It was General Taylor, we believe, who said the American volunteers that fought with him in Mexico had one failing—"they never knew when they were beaten." That peculiar failing seems to be largely participated in by the Mexicans themselves, for we read now, in the Eco de Comercio, of Vera Cruz, "that Don Jeronimo Corona, Governor of Coahuila, and a brother of the Governor of Vera Cruz, has asked permission of the supreme government at Mexico 'to have a monument erected on the battle field of Angostura, (or Buena Vista, as we call it,) in commemoration of the glorious victory obtained by the arms of Mexico, headed by his serene highness Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna over the North American invaders!"

This is good. Hurry up next a monument to the splendid Mexican achievements at Churubusco, Cerro Gordo, Palo Alto, Monterey, etc., etc.! Let it be a monument of brass.

The next time we get into a war with our neighbors our generals should see to it that they are so thoroughly flogged as to leave no manner of doubt in their minds as to the fact. —*New York Express.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—*Is a Free Negro a Citizen of the United States?*—A highly important decision was made on Thursday last in the United States Circuit Court for this State, at— by his Honor Judge Drummond, in the case of Joseph C. Mitchell, free negro, plaintiff, vs. Charles H. Lamar, defendant. The plea filed by the defendant alleged the plaintiff to be a free negro, and not a *citizen* of the U. States, and not entitled to maintain a suit before the United States Circuit Court. This plea was sustained by the court. We also learn that Judge McLean coincided in the opinion delivered by Judge Drummond.—*Chicago Times Saturday.*

The investigation by the agent of the Treasury Department shows a defalcation by Ex-Collector Russell, of Cleveland, Ohio, to the extent of about $100,000 in duties not accounted for. Russell was indicted for this embezzlement last spring, and recently deposited with the United States District Attorney securities to the extent of about $80,000.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, December 7, 1854.

☞Congress met last Monday. Important events just ahead.

☞Flour has gone up to $8 a barrel at this place. We have shaken hands with biscuit.

☞Hogs from the country are selling in this place at from four and a half to five cents per pound, gross.

☞A notice from the Cashier puts to rest the reports about the Farmer's Bank, of Elizabeth City, N. C. That officer declares it to be perfectly solvent.

☞The Post Office heretofore known as Paint Rock, Tenn., has been removed to the residence of P. H. Neilson, Esq., and the name changed to Holly Grove. Mail matter heretofore sent to Paint Rock, should now be directed to Holly Grove, Madison county, N. C. Mr. Neilson is the Post Master.

☞Robert Strange, Esq., Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District, by appointment of Judge Saunders, has been elected to that post by the Legislature.

☞The venerable William Hill was a few days since re-elected Secretary of State, without opposition. He has held the office more than forty years, through all the mutations of party. His case reminds us of what Jefferson once said of office holders—"few die and none resign." Mr. Hill is a faithful officer, and seems altogether "fernent" the doctrine of rotation!

☞Rev. Dr. Thornwell has resigned the Presidency of the South Carolina College.

☞The Washington Star flatly contradicts the New York Herald's story about a flare up in the Cabinet. The Herald is celebrated for its "cock and bull" stories.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Message of Gov. Reid will be found in another part of to-day's paper. To commend it to the attention of our readers is unnecessary, as it will be eagerly read by all who feel an interest in public affairs.

The condition of our State affairs, as set forth in the interesting paper under consideration, is of the most gratifying character.—The State debt on the 31st of October last, was only $2,896,270 31. We allude to this because we published an article a few days since from an exchange paper, in which the State's liabilities were put down at something over eight millions. The official statement lowers the figures about five millions. Quite a material difference.

We learn also that the internal improvements in which the State is interested are paying handsome dividends.

The Common School system, under judicious management, is gradually increasing in usefulness, and its adaptation to the necessities of the people daily becoming more apparent.

The sources of mineral and agricultural wealth, now being developed by the Survey in progress, must add largely to the growth and prosperity of the State.

On the subject of Free Suffrage, Governor Reid reiterates his well known opinions, and urges the justice and propriety of the present Legislature taking active and efficient measures to secure to the fifty thousand disfranchised citizens of North Carolina equality at the ballot-box. His patriotic remarks upon this subject will meet a warm response in the breast of every true republican.

The Governor closes his Message with a recommendation to the Legislature to declare firmly and decidedly, in view of the encroachments of the North upon the rights of the South, that North Carolina knows her rights and will at all hazards maintain them.

The Message is, upon the whole, just such a document as might have been expected from its author—plain, sensible and straightforward—abounding with wholesome suggestions and patriotic sentiments.

☞The National Era, published at Washington City, is a leading organ of the Abolitionists. No paper has been more inveterate in its hostility to the President. In this respect, the most rabid whig presses, North or South, can claim over it no superior in power. We refer, in this connection, to whig papers South, because they have so industriously harped upon that single string, "the Free Soil appointments and tendencies of the Administration." Here is what the National Era says of the late elections:

"Putting aside the influence of Know Nothingism, the political revolution which has been accomplished in the free States is the work of a combination of Whigs, Free Democrats, and members of the Democratic party disgusted by the pro-slavery policy of the Administration."

☞A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Nov. 28, says—The market for hogs is quiet at $4 25 and $4 30. The receipts of hogs so far show 77,500, against 99,000 received up to the same period last year.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We announced last week the election of Hon. David S. Reid to the U. S. Senate for the short term. A few days afterwards, the Hon. Asa Biggs, a member of the State Senate from the counties of Martin and Washington, was chosen to fill the other vacancy.

It is well known that our distinguished Representative, Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, was our first choice, for the double reason that we thought the West entitled to one of the Senators, and that his acknowledged abilities and great reputation pre-eminently fitted him to adorn the lofty station we desired to see conferred upon him. We counselled acquiescence in the decision of the nominating caucus, and rebuked others for arrogantly attempting to forestall the action of the caucus, and we are not now going to prove recreant to the line of conduct which we have insisted upon others pursuing. However much we regret the honor was not conferred upon our first choice, we have the satisfaction of knowing that it was conferred worthily, and we feel sure that the honor and the interest of North Carolina will never suffer in such hands.

Mr. Clingman stands now just where he has ever stood, upon independent ground.—If the Democratic party had seen proper to nominate him—as they might very consistently have done, standing as he does shoulder to shoulder with the masses of the Democracy on the great principle of State Rights—he would no doubt have accepted the nomination. But place nor power could add an inch to the stature of Thomas L. Clingman. He stands a full head and shoulders above common men, and occupies a position before the nation to which no new dignity could add lustre.

The Whig papers are laboring with their usual zeal at misrepresentation, in trying to create the impression that the Democratic members from this District proved false to Mr. Clingman. Never was any thing more unfounded. They refused to go into caucus, until advised by Mr. C. to do so; and there they battled long and manfully for his nomination. The contest was more a sectional one than otherwise, and when noses are counted in a legislative caucus, the *West*,—as we use the term here—is distressingly weak, and is generally compelled to knock under.

Of the Senators elect, the Standard speaks in the following terms. The people need no information in regard to Governor Reid. His name is indeed familiar to every portion of the State as "household words." Of Col. Biggs, we of this section know little, comparatively. His record, however, is a good one, and his antecedents of the right stamp.

The Senators Elect.

The Hon. Asa Biggs, the Senator elect to succeed Mr. Badger, entered public life in 1835, as a member of the Convention to amend the State Constitution. He subsequently served as a member of the Commons and as a member of the Senate from Martin County, and took an active part in the debates and in the transaction of business. In 1845 he was a candidate for Congress in the Albemarle District, at that time a Whig District; and was elected by a handsome majority over the Hon. David Outlaw.

He is at present a member of the State Senate from the Counties of Martin and Washington.

Col. Biggs was appointed by Gov. Reid, in 1853, one of the Commissioners to revise the Statute Laws of the State, with the Hon. R. M. Saunders and B. F. Moore, Esq. This was a high compliment to his legal learning, and his labors in this department of duty have more than justified the fitness of the appointment.

Col. Biggs is distinguished for his sound common sense, his laborious habits, his patience in application to business, and his equanimity of disposition. He is a radical Democrat—not a leveller, but a Democrat of the Macon school—the advocate of economy and simplicity in public affairs, and the inflexible opponent of extravagence and mere display. Like his colleague, Gov. Reid, he is most popular, and the attachment of the people is strongest for him where he is best known.

The Hon. David S. Reid, Senator elect to fill the residue of the term commencing March 4th, 1853, is a name familiar in all mouths in North Carolina "as household words." He was elected, soon after he attained his majority, to a seat in the State Senate from Rockingham County, where he served, we believe, four years; and in 1843 he was chosen to the House of Representatives from the Rockingham District by a handsome majority over the most formidable opposition. He was re-elected in 1845, by a largely increased majority; and in 1848 he was nominated for the office of Governor. The Whigs were then in a majority in the State of from five to eight thousand. Gov. Reid took the flag of Democracy in his hands, and unfurled it with EQUAL RIGHTS inscribed upon its folds; and so earnestly, so eloquently, so faithfully did he contend with the opposition that the proud majority of thousands was reduced to about eight hundred. In 1850 he was again nominated, and was elected by nearly three thousand over Gov. Manly; and in 1852 he was re-elected by nearly six thousand majority—thus in four years effecting a clear gain for his party, in the popular vote, of between ten and twelve thousand. His administration of public affairs has given satisfaction to men of all parties while at the same time his popularity with his own party has been increased.

In electing Gov. Reid to the United States' Senate the Democratic members of Assembly have but obeyed the wishes of the party in all portions of the State; for *his* election, it was conceeded, was to be assured, whoever might be chosen as his colleague.

The Senators elect are both in the meridian of life, the architects of their own fortunes, and their sympathies are largely with the masses of the people from whom they sprung. They are men of reason and judgment rather than of passion and rhetoric—men of head, and thought, and nerve, who can be depended on in the struggles and convulsions of the not distant future. They will go to Washington the fast friends of President Pierce's administration; and no Senators will stand more constantly or firmly by him so long as he adheres to the principles upon which his administration is based. What Dr. Blow said in the Commons of Col. Biggs, may be applied with much more force to both the Senators elect—they "are *in* the South, *of* the South, and *for* the South"; yet they are for the Union on just principles, that is, according to the Constitution; and they are prepared to encourage, and sustain, and thank those sound Northern men like Douglas and Richardson, who are contending amid the hosts of free-soilers and abolitionists for the Constitutional rights of the slaveholding States.

The success of these gentlemen in public life, furnishes another and a striking illustration to the young men of the country of the importance of adhering to principle and party organization. For twenty years they have been faithful—strictly and entirely faithful both to their principles and to the usages of their party; others have wavered, fallen off, gone down, or re-united themselves again with the party—but no one can say that Reid or Biggs ever departed either from their principles, or opposed the organization of the Democratic party. True, loyal, laborious, patient, tried, they have been found worthy; and no one hails their elevation to the most illustrious body in the world with more gratification than the humble writer of this article.

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS C. LESTER.

The announcement of the death of this much beloved man will send a feeling of sadness through our entire community. He died last week, at the residence of his father in law, Dr. Happoldt, of Morganton, after an illness of some months duration.

Dr. Lester was a native of Greenville District, S. C. About eleven years since he settled at this place, and commenced the practice of his profession; and down to the time of his prostration by disease, received a large practice. As a man, he was beloved by *all* who knew him. With a heart attuned to the noblest impulses, no appeal to his sympathies or his purse ever passed unheeded. As a christian, he was simple hearted and unostentatious—seeking by deeds, rather than words, to show forth the excellency of the religion he professed. His bereaved wife and orphan child have the sincere sympathies of a wide circle of friends.

—

AT a regular meeting of Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 100, A. F. M., on Friday December 1, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe, in the wise dispensation of his providence, to remove from time to eternity our worthy and much esteemed brother, T. C. LESTER; and in consequence of the esteem in which he was held by the Fraternity, and the respect we entertain for his memory, be it therefore

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death and feel that the Fraternity has lost in *him* one of its most worthy members.

Resolved, That we sincerely lament the severe affliction sent upon the relatives and especially upon the partner of his bosom and his orphan child, and tender them our heartfelt sympathies in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That the Lodge Room be clothed in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the widow and family of our deceased brother, and to the Lodge of which he was a member, and also to the Asheville papers, Greenville Patriot, and Mirror & Keystone, Philadelphia.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
W. S. MOORE,
S. McD. TATE,
Committee.

A. MYERS, W. M., *Pro Tem.*

☞Prof. J. Milton Sanders, a distinguished chemist, has been sent to the Tennessee Penitentiary from Memphis for three years. His crime was tampering with slaves.

☞Ex-President Fillmore is said to be worth $150,000.

☞It is stated the Administration contemplate a naval demonstration in the ports of Dutch India, to enforce the claim of Capt. Gibson, and compel the authorities there to receive a consular agent from the U. States.

☞Col. John S. Preston has given $5,000 towards the endowment of the new Female College, which is being erected in Columbia, S. C., under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

☞Robert W. Johnson has been unanimously elected United States Senator by the Arkansas Legislature.

SALE OF A COSTLY SHAWL.—The great Cashmere shawl—the finest needle-work shawl ever seen in America—which cost $2,700 at Constantinople, and was imported expressly for exhibition at the World's Fair, was sold at auction in New York, on Wednesday, for one thousand and twenty-five dollars. The purchaser's name was given as Jas. DeWolfe. Another sold for $500.

An exchange paper says that camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison, strychnie. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison—one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism—was relieved by twenty grains of camphor taken in six grains of almond mixture.

Francis Granger, of New-York, has put forth a circular in which he calls upon the National Anti-Nebraska Whigs to assemble and re-organize the National Whig Party.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has made an excellent start in the matter of dispatching business. The elections are about over, and several bills of general interest have been introduced and referred to the appropriate committees.

On the 29th, Hon. Samuel J. Person, of Wilmington, was elected a Judge of the Superior Court. He had no regular opposition, and his vote was large and flattering. Judge Person, it will be recollected, was recently appointed by the Governor and Council, and presided on this Circuit at the Fall Courts, and gave universal satisfaction.

On the 28th, George W. Brooks, Esq., of the county of Person, was elected Comptroller of the State, for two years from and after the 1st of January next.

In the Senate, on the 28th, Mr. Coleman introduced a bill, incorporating the French Broad Railroad Company, which passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. This bill incorporates a company consisting of citizens of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, under the sanction of the Legislatures of those States, to build a road from some eligible point in South Carolina, along the French Broad valley, to connect with the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, in East Tennessee.

In the House, Mr. McKesson introduced a bill for the extension of the North Carolina railroad to the Tennessee line.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, has introduced in the House the following bill on the subject of interest:

A BILL

To repeal the 117th Chap. Rev. Stat., entitled "An Act to restrain the taking of excessive usury."

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Revised Statute, Chapter 117, entitled "An act for restraining the taking of excessive usury," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the interest which it may be lawful to receive upon any note, bond, bill of exchange or other loan of money whatsoever—or upon a sale of any goods, chattels, wares and merchandise—shall be six per centum per annum, unless, by a special contract in writing between the parties, a higher or lower rate be fixed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in all suits in any of the Courts of this State, or before a justice of the peace, judgment shall be rendered for the principal money, and the interest due, according to the rate agreed upon and stipulated: Provided however, that such rate shall and may be reduced to six per centum per annum upon the special plea of the defendant.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

No man, says the Charleston Mercury, has ever held high office in this country with a more complete exemption from the spirit of popularity-hunting, than the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin. Personally he has the demeanor of an unobtrusive gentleman. In his official conduct he has maintained the same demeanor. He is neither good tempered nor bad tempered; he has neither favoritisms nor hostilities. He is simply a faithful public officer, devoted to his duties, and who knows but one rule, Justice to all. By adhering inflexibly to this, he has made a great and very necessary reform in the *personnel* of the Navy.

But Mr. Dobbin has also shown that this severe sense of duty was no offspring of a narrow mind. He has infused system and efficiency into his whole Department, and it is scarcely extravagant to say that his administration has been the best which the Navy has ever enjoyed, and will leave fruits behind it that will make it memorable in the history of our military marine.

But our object was to introduce and commend the following strong testimony to the merits of Mr. DOBBIN'S administration of the Navy Department, from a political adversary, one of the leading Whig journals of New England:

We have rather narrowly watched the course of Mr. Dobbin since he became Secretary of the Navy, and are bound in justice to declare that his administration thus far has been signalized by great diligence, by decision and judgment, and by an enlightened policy towards the accomplishment of what the country has very much at heart—the *increase and improvement* of the *right arm* of our public defence. We have not yet heard any complaint against Mr. Dobbin in his official position, and he will retire from the naval bureau with the respect of the nation. To his very able report upon the navy we owe the act of last session increasing the naval force by the addition of six new steamships, constructed to carry batteries equal to many of the three-deckers in other services, and to the remodeling and completion of several other ships which had for twenty years been lying idly on their stocks. His next report, now soon to appear, will without doubt, maintain his reputation as a wise and zealous executive officer and impress on Congress the necessity of a far greater expenditure for the navy, to provide for a contingency so imminent and threatening as war with some of the beiligerent European powers. The public will doubtless sustain him in recommending a very great enlargement of our present naval establishment. Indeed, it is cheering to observe that the press, with much unanimity, has already taken up the subject, and are showing the extreme necessity of our being better prepared to meet any possible rupture in our pacific relations. At present the new frigates, sloops-of-war and steamers afloat, with the meagre force in reserve, would make a very pitiful struggle against the vast armaments of England or France, and our commerce would be driven from the ocean, and our sailors shut up in foreign dungeons before we could build and arm a sufficient navy to offer successful resistance to a maritime foe.—*Boston Courier.*

The Escape of Josephine, the Nun.

Miss Josephine Bunkley, a novice, who had not completed her probation, escaped from thesister hood at Emmetsburg, about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. She is the daughter of Joseph Bunkley, Esq., of Norfolk, Va., a Protestant, who took her under his protection through this city, on Wednesday last, on their way home. The circumstances of Miss Bunkley's unlawful detention and escape therefrom, as detailed to several of our citizens by her father, were as follows:—Since becoming a novice, she has been doing duty at St. Joseph's Seminary, as a teacher of music, &c., for the last ten months. Some months since, however, she repented of her connection with the sisterhood, expressed a desire to return to her home, and wrote to her father to this effect. That letter was torn up before her eyes, and she was compelled to write in a different strain, declaring her satisfaction and contentment with her situation.

The last mentioned letter deceived her father, while the deception was confirmed by having all his letters to his daughter returned unopened. Aware, at length, that she was a prisoner, Miss Bunkley determined to escape, and on the morning above named, succeeded in effecting her liberty, by climbing through a sash over the door, and thence into the yard. Her movements were overheard by the watchman, whose vigilance she eluded be concealing herself behind a tree. As soon as the watchman turned away she fled alone, a stranger, in the night, and dressed in her novice's habit and black cap, this poor terrified girl escaped over the rough country, ten weary miles to the village of Craegerstown—where, on inquiring for the stage house, she was directed to Stevens' Hotel. She immediately made known the circumstances of her case to Mr. Charles Stevens, the landlord, and demanded his protection, which was promptly accorded, and in Miss Grimes, a relative of Mr. Stevens, she found a faithful and gentle confident and friend. Her next step was to write to her father, who, upon receipt of her letter, came without a moment's delay to her rescue. Miss B. is about 18 years of age, a very accomplished and beautiful young lady, speaking several languages, and a superior musician.—*Frederick (Md.) Examiner.*

The corn crop in Virginia is reported to have turned out much better than was expected—indeed, in some of the counties it is said to have exceeded the yield of previous years. The wheat crop is not quite so good, still it is thought they will have enough for home consumption and some to spare.

"NOBODY READS ADVERTISEMENTS."—We often hear this remark made by business men who are presumed to possess a full share of sagacity. "Nobody reads advertisements!" Don't they? Let us see.

An old advertising customer recently sent an advertisement to an eastern paper, which amounted to so large a sum, and so much in advance of the old rates, upon which an advance had been largely made, that the publishers felt it due to him to give him that information before involving him in the extra expense. The first return mail brought his reply, which is published for the edification of the class who think "Nobody reads advertisements." He says:

"I am perfectly aware of your advanced rates. What of it? Don't you give an equivalent? You expect that on learning the expense of the advertisement, I may countermand the order. Thank you. It was certainly very honest in you to give me the opportunity, but I shall not do it—no, *not if I had to cover every type with a gold dollar.*

We were pleased to see in his seat in the Senate on Monday last, William H. Thomas, Esq., who had been detained on his way by inflammation of the ankle. No constituency has a truer or more faithful representative than that of Mr. Thomas.—*Raleigh Standard.*

COSSACKS LIKE YANKEES.—The London *Times* speaks of the Cossacks, as they appeared at the recent battles in the Crimea, as resembling "mounted Yankees, in their agility, intelligence, irregular costume, and individual self-reliance!'

DEATH OF LUTHER M. MCBEE, ESQ.—We are pained to announce the death of Luther M. McBee, Esq., late Ordinary of Greenville District. He died Wednesday morning at three o'clock, after several weeks confinement to his bed. The circle of Mr. McBee's acquaintances was extensive in this State, and his native State, North Carolina. His social qualities, had endeared him to a number of friends, and to whom he was ever faithful, and liberal, and honest, in all his dealings with his fellow men.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

A large number of milch cows lately disappeared from Athens, Ohio, in a most mysterious manner, and no clue could be had as to what became of them until one morning a tanner, who had also been deprived of a cow, had her hide brought to him by the village butcher. An investigation of matters soon led to the discovery that the butcher had been killing and selling them their own meat at the rate of ten cents per pound. On searching for the culprit he could not be found.

A wild goose, measuring seven feet from tip to tip of the wings, was lately shot near New Bedford, Mass.

Thanksgiving day seems to have been observed in a very peculiar manner by a portion of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. It is reported that thousands of the citizens of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria assembled to witness a horse race, and while there were entertained with an extensive fight.

He that can please nobody is not so much to be pitied as he that nobody can please.

The recent session of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Ohio, granted charters for 15 new Lodges.

Yates' extensive Hemp factory, at Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said—I will my county paper take,—both for my own and family's sake? If such there be, let him repent—and have the paper to him sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter—he in advance should pay the printer.

So mote it be.

By Last Night's Mail.

☞The Southern mail due last night failed beyond Hendersonville. "What can the matter be?" This mail is our principal reliance for late information, and when it goes wrong, which is rarely the case, we feel vexed. It can't be helped, however, in the present case, and we must go to press without it.

☞Below will be found a card from Rev. Wm. Hicks, who is about establishing a new religious paper at Hendersonville.

FOR THE NEWS.

"The Herald of Truth."

All those who still have in their possession the names of Subscribers to the above named paper, will please send them in at once, as we wish to commence the publication of the said paper in a few days.

WILLIAM HICKS.

Hendersonville, N. C., Dec. 4th, 1854.

☞The Knoxville Whig and Register are down like a mountain torrent upon the authorities of that town for not suppressing the drunkennes, lewdness, profanity, shooting, stabbing, and villany generally, which abounds and flourishes in that locality. The Register says there is no law, and advises citizens to take the short cut to get rid of the ruffians who have so long run rough shod over the place, and insinuates that brick-bats, paving stones, or revolvers would answer the purpose well. It furthermore hints that the carcasses of the "dogs" who may fall at the hands of the outraged citizens ought to be taken charge of by the town authorities, and buried at the public expense.

The Whig is still more indignant, and names two of the principal offenders, shows up their habits, and scoffs at the mockery of justice, as exhibited in some trials before certain Justices of the Peace, who, it is apparent, from the accounts, were intimidated from discharging their duty. The Whig says a lady can no longer walk the streets in safety, and that rowdyism and crime of every sort stalk, with unblushing effrontery, in the open face of day.

We are sorry to hear such things of Knoxville. Her prospects, in a business sense, are the brightest of any town of which we have any knowledge. But they will be destroyed, unless the law-abiding portion of the community will back the noble Editors of the Whig and Register in the stand they have taken against the immorality and vices which are fast sinking the place to the infamous level of ancient Sodom. What are commercial advantages, when thrown in the scales against decency, morality, law and order? If the present authorities will not act, pitch them overboard, and elect men of nerve and character, who will cleanse the city of the damning stains which now rest upon it.

☞The house of Mr. Milner Burke, near Pittsboro, N. C., was consumed on the 18th ult. Mr. M., who had rushed out on the first alarm, returned to secure his money, when the roof fell, and he perished in the flames before relief could be afforded.

NEW YORK, *November* 29.—The buildings in the rear of No. 35 Wall street were entirely consumed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at about $100,000. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company's office was also much damaged.

POSTOFFICE ROBBERY.

Baltimore, November 23.

William H. Martin, the principal distributing clerk in the postoffice in this city, has been arrested for stealing money from letters to the amount of some thousands.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

New York, November 23.

The teller in the American Exchange Bank, in this city, has been detected in embezzling $137,500, by the means of certified checks of irresponsible parties.

THE NEW YORK "VITRIOL" OUTRAGE.—A man named Theodore H. Gray had been arrested in New York on the charge of having been engaged in throwing vitriol on the dresses of ladies on leaving the theaters and places of amusement at night. The Express says:

"By the operations of Gray, rich opera cloaks, shawls, &c., to the value of many thousand dollars, have been ruined, and in one instance the ankle of a young lady was severely burned by this dangerous fluid, thrown by Gray.

"Some of his friends, men of respectability, claim that he is a religious enthusiast and partially deranged. Gray is a man of family and a member of the Baptist church, and it is said in good and regular standing. He has been engaged in the printing business for five or six years, doing a large quantity of printing for various religious associations. He is only twenty-eight years of age, and noted for his amiable and inoffensive character."

A large number of those who have suffered at the hands of Gray have preferred complaints against him. The Commercial says:

"The prisoner admits that he is guilty of all the charges thus far brought against him, and says that he was led to commit these assaults by a religious influence. Being bitterly opposed to evil doers he first commenced throwing vitriol upon the common street walkers, such as females of bad character. He soon afterwards was convinced that persons who went to theaters were almost as vile, and he was prompted to inflict this method of punishment upon them. He expressed much sorrow for his conduct."

[From the American Farmer.]

Curing Bacon.

Dear Sir:—As good bacon is an article of great interest in every family, I furnish you with my method of curing it, as may prove alike beneficial to some of your subscribers as it has done to myself and family.

Whenever I think the weather cold enough to prevent my pork from spoiling before the salt can penetrate the flesh, preparation is made for killing my hogs. As soon as they are scalded, scraped and entrails taken out, they are washed out and allowed to dry till my hands have their breakfast, then the process of cutting up and salting commences, even while the flesh is quite warm, as experience has taught me that warm flesh will imbibe salt more readily than cold. Place tiers of shelves two and a half feet apart on three sides of your smokehouses, making their bottoms of strips three inches wide planks, so that air may be admited to the bottom as well as the sides and top of the pork. In packing down, place a row of middlings first on the shelf, next one of shoulders, and lastly, the hams on the top. This is as much as I ever put on one tier of shelves. Proceed in like manner till the whole is packed. Use 5 pecks of salt to the 1000 lbs. if the hogs are large, but if small, one bushel to the thousand will answer. Mix equal parts of powdered saltpetre and red pepper, and apply a table spoonful to each of the joints before the salt is put on; but if the pork is small, half that quantity will be sufficient. If the weather is moderate, six weeks will be long enough for it to remain in salt; if very cold, let it stand two weeks longer.

When the time arrives for hanging up sift some clean Hickory ashes, and after having put the strings into the joints, brush or wipe off the salt, (never wash,) and apply a coating of fresh ashes to the flesh side of each piece, and hang up carefully; the middlings need no ashes—let it hang three or four days, and dry before you begin to smoke. After that, make one smoke a day only for ten or twelve days. In the month of March take down your joints and put them into bags made of thin cotton cloth, carefully tying each bag around the string by which the pieces of meat were hung up. Hang up again and let it remain till wanted for use.

If a Montgomery Farmer will nail a sheet of tin on each corner of his smoke-house, (outside) near the eaves, he will more cheaply keep out rats, than by any method that I have tried. When he wishes to smoke, let him cover the centre of the floor about two inches deep, dry earth, place an iron pot or oven on it, and smoke it that way, as I have done for several years, without incurring any injury from fire.

A VIRGINIA CLODHOPPER.

September 10th, 1854.

Ice House.

As the season for putting away Ice is at hand, some of our readers may be profitted by the following directions for the construction of an Ice House, which we take from the Southern Planter:

Select a site upon inclined ground, with fall sufficient to carry off all surplus water from the building, and as near to the dwelling house as will make it convenient of access. Upon the ground chosen lay off a square plot 14 feet on a side, and excavate it to a depth of 6 1-4 feet, throwing out the earth in equal bulk upon each side of the pit. Then construct a frame of 4 locust posts, 12 inches in diameter, and 13 feet in length, tenoned on the small ends to receive the wall plates; which plates are cut 12 feet in length, and hewn to 8 inches by 12 in thickness, and framed together upon the top of the posts.—About one foot from the bottom of said posts frame in by mortise and tenon 4 pieces of locust or white oak timber, 4 inches in diameter, hewn to a face on the inner side. Midway between these pieces and the wall plates insert, in like manner, four other pieces of timber of the same dimensions. The frame work is then set into the pit and the wall plates laid on and pinned together. The inside of the frame is boarded up with oak plank one inch thick and 10 inches wide, placed vertically and fastened with ten penny nails. The space between the planking and earth wall of the pit is now filled with spent tan-bark slightly rammed to the wall plates. The earth embankment packed around, neatly trimmed and sodded with steps cut in the approach to the door. The roof is put on in the usual method with a pitch about one third of the span, the cover projecting 18 inches over the wall plate, weather boarded vertically with inch pine plank 10 inches in width, the joints battened. A door is hung in one end, and a small opening for ventilation in the end opposite. Place on the bottom of the pit a grillage of timber, consisting of two courses, crossing at right angles, and about one foot in thickness. When filling with ice line the bottom and sides with straw. The size given will contain about 500 bushels.

If no shade trees are contiguous to the locality, transplant some of rapid growth and ornamental.

Dry straw, dust, or pulverised charcoal will be as suitable as spent tanbark.

THE MORALITY OF THE COUNTRY.—Great frauds multiply through the land. Embezzlement is fashionable. In some instances it is successful, as the latest and most magnificent one—that at San Francisco, where a sum between one and two millions of dollars was obtained by deliberate fraud and forgery—most abundantly shows. The great rogue escapes in a sail vessel, with no difficulty at all, taking with him his family and friends. The steamer that was to pursue him, in going up to the coal wharf, crushes one of her wheels, making it necessary to abandon pursuit, and raising a strong suspicion that the depredator left some accomplices behind.

How does the public view one of these large sized swindlers? That is an important question. Is he rated with the small felon, who goes to the penitentiary for appropriating a small amount? By no means. People say of the Schuylers and such—*it is a great pity!* Of the little felon, they remark—*the d—d rascal* ought to be put in for life. Let the California or the New York Colossus of Fraud escape the legal penalty by a flaw in the proceedings, and the arms of *society* (if he holds on to the plunder) will be open for his affectionate reception.

It is this false tone of public opinion which emboldens bad men of decided capacity to venture on stupendous swindles. It is all of a kind with the morality which gives such men as Barnum social position—and it is all terribly wrong.—*Montgomery Mail.*

CARD.

MRS. LEICESTER CHAPMAN is desirous of obtaining a few Pupils in French and Music.—Further particulars on application.

Asheville, Nov. 30, 1854—tf

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are *GIFT BOOKS*, of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty Ladies' Albums. He has also a large number of *VALENTINES* for young people—and for old bachelors and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Envelopes of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the eulogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the *very best* Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards. Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Patton & McKee's corner; all of which will be sold *very cheap*, and *only for cash*.

JOHN D. HYMAN.

November 30, 1854—3m

ALL SORTS OF BLANKS & Blank Books for sale at the BOOK STORE.

November 30.

To Revolutionary or Other Pensioners.

The subscriber offers his services to the Pensioners in Western North Carolina, whose claims have heretofore been paid at Asheville, but are hereafter to be paid at the United States Agency at Morganton, to act as an Agent and Attorney in drawing and transmitting their Pensions, or any other business connected with these claims.

All business entrusted to the care of the subscriber shall receive early attention, and no effort shall be spared to give satisfaction. Blank powers will be furnished.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. Woodfins, Gaithers, Erwin, together with members of the Bar generally.

SYLVESTER A. BETTIS.

Morganton, Nov. 23, 1854.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present Legislature for an amendment of the Corporation Laws of the Town of Asheville.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

The subscriber lost, on the road between Asheville and Franklin, N. C., on the 10th or 11th instant, an old looking Pocket-Book, containing about Sixty Dollars in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to this Office.

G. W. JOBE.

November 23, 1854. tf

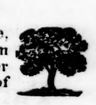
Contractors, Look Out!

Contractors on the Western Turnpike Road will please bear in mind that all lots unfinished on the first day of December next, will be sold again.

Oct. 25, 1854. 5t S. MUNDAY, Ag't.

☞An experienced Teacher, a graduate of the University, is desirous of procuring a situation in some Academy or private school. Address A. B., Dysartsville, McDowell county, N. C. Nov. 16—tf

VALUABLE FARM For Sale.



I will sell at Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C., on the 28th day of December next, it being the Monday of Haywood county court, a

VALUABLE FARM ON PIGEON RIVER,

one mile from the State Road. The farm contains about **260** acres; of which about 130 are the best quality of

BOTTOMS,

equal to the very best on Pigeon river.

There can be found no property for sale west of the Blue Ridge more valuable than this. It is easily accessible.—near a fine mountain range, and in a fine, intelligent neighborhood. The lands produce wheat, corn, rye, oats, &c., equal to any lands in Western Carolina. They are 20 miles from Asheville and 10 miles from Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, and only a mile from the State road. They are sold under a decree of the Court of Equity.

—*TERMS.*—

One half at 12 months, the other at two years, with interest from date. Bond and security. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

JOHN McDOWELL, Jr.,
Commissioner.

October 19, 1854. sdt

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19, 1854. tlm

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool, for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. n3 J. S. WEAVER.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars, address

Dr. M. C. KING,

Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

Port Folios,

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Nov. 30.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, 1854. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1858.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1859. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, / R. W. PULLIAM, / P. M. CRAIGMILES, / A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

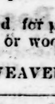
Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,



BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M HENRY, Maj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23, 1854.

Hugh L. Tinley,
Of Knoxville, Tennessee,

HAVING had some years experience in the transportation of Goods through Tennessee and Alabama, and

John Herron,
Of Charleston, S. C.,

Who has an experience of 20 years in the commerce of Charleston, the last seven of the time spent in the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, respectfully offer their services as

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the receiving and forwarding of all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and machinery through Charleston.

ALSO,

For the sale of all kinds of East Tennessee and Southern Produce, viz: Flour, corn, bacon, lard, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, oats, rye, feathers, butter, eggs, &c.. &c.

We are not now, nor do we intend to be, during the continuance of our business, either directly or indirectly engaged in any speculations whatever, therefore intend to devote our PERSONAL attention to the very best interests of our customers, relying solely upon our energy and promptness to sustain us, and hoping by unremitting care and attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Office and Warehouse on Atlantic Wharf, three buildings east of Post Office and Custom House.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

P. S.—Our House has been, and will continue to be, kept open during the prevalence of yellow fever. Any persons having Goods detained in Charleston, by any cause, can have them promptly forwarded by giving us orders and remitting the freights and charges due the vessels.

TINLEY & HERRON.
Charleston, Nov. 16, 1854. 1y

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!
SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854.

Petition for Divorce.

James Wright.
vs.
Sarah Jane Wright.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Sarah Jane Wright, is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Sarah Jane Wright, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1854. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D., 1854.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*
Nov. 9, 1854. 6t.

State of North Carolina.
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, '54.

Petition for Divorce.

Elizabeth Vess.
vs.
John Vess.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant John Vess is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Vess to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, '55. Then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., '54. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D. '54.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

Port Folios,

For sale at the BOOK STORE.
Nov. 30.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.
Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

Mineralogy
AND
ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to.

WM. BEAL, A. M.
October 12, 1854.—tf

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH. BAIRD & VANCE.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.
Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON,
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson Conuty, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding
GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.
Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

A NEW MAP
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10.00
In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6.00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered nconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.
SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 6. 1853.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.
Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 83, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District. S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Diekey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.
Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.
Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

BURNSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

——— ———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina.

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.
JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*
Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO!. CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid barages, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Something New!
BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1851.

BONHAM'S
Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of *this* Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.
DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is *effected*. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candles, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.